

## **MPH-523 Health Economics in the Context of Health Services and Systems Global Perspectives**

### **Assignment Guidelines**

**Spring 2023**

#### **Formative Assignment for MPH-523 course**

In the course of your career as Public Health scientists it is highly probable that you will require health economics evidence in order to implement (or argue in favor of the implementation of) a public health action. Such evidence normally comes from published economic evaluations. Good quality of evidence usually leads to good quality of decisions. In this sense, it is essential to assess the quality of an economic evaluation according to a widely accepted methodological approach. As we mentioned in Section 5 of MPH 523, an important tool for the critical appraisal of an Economic Evaluation is the “Drummond Checklist”.

For the purposes of this assignment, you are requested to evaluate a published paper (“A cost-utility analysis of hypertension treatment in Greece: assessing the impact of age, sex and smoking status, on outcomes”) based on the Drummond Checklist, by writing a short essay of no more than **1500 words**, where you will evaluate the publication by providing your answers, along with a brief justification of each answer on the 10 questions (and sub-questions) of the checklist (attached at the end of this text). Each of the 10 questions contributes equally to the total grades of this essay.

## Drummond's check-list for assessing economic evaluations

*(Drummond M et al. Methods for the economic evaluation of health care programmes. 2nd ed. Oxford. Oxford University Press. 1997)*

### **1. Was a well-defined question posed in answerable form?**

- 1.1. Did the study examine both costs and effects of the service(s) or programme(s)?
- 1.2. Did the study involve a comparison of alternatives?
- 1.3. Was a viewpoint for the analysis stated and was the study placed in any particular decision-making context?

### **2. Was a comprehensive description of the competing alternatives given (i.e. can you tell who did what to whom, where, and how often)?**

- 2.1. Were there any important alternatives omitted?
- 2.2. Was (should) a do-nothing alternative be considered?

### **3. Was the effectiveness of the Programme or services established?**

- 3.1. Was this done through a randomised, controlled clinical trial? If so, did the trial protocol reflect what would happen in regular practice?
- 3.2. Was effectiveness established through an overview of clinical studies?
- 3.3. Were observational data or assumptions used to establish effectiveness? If so, what are the potential biases in results?

### **4. Were all the important and relevant costs and consequences for each alternative identified?**

- 4.1. Was the range wide enough for the research question at hand?
- 4.2. Did it cover all relevant viewpoints? (Possible viewpoints include the community or social viewpoint, and those of patients and third-party payers. Other viewpoints may also be relevant depending upon the particular analysis.)
- 4.3. Were the capital costs, as well as operating costs, included?

**5. Were costs and consequences measured accurately in appropriate physical units (e.g. hours of nursing time, number of physician visits, lost work-days, gained life years)?**

5.1. Were any of the identified items omitted from measurement? If so, does this mean that they carried no weight in the subsequent analysis?

5.2. Were there any special circumstances (e.g., joint use of resources) that made measurement difficult? Were these circumstances handled appropriately?

**6. Were the cost and consequences valued credibly?**

6.1. Were the sources of all values clearly identified? (Possible sources include market values, patient or client preferences and views, policy-makers' views and health professionals' judgements)

6.2. Were market values employed for changes involving resources gained or depleted?

6.3. Where market values were absent (e.g. volunteer labour), or market values did not reflect actual values (such as clinic space donated at a reduced rate), were adjustments made to approximate market values?

6.4. Was the valuation of consequences appropriate for the question posed (i.e. has the appropriate type or types of analysis – cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit, cost-utility – been selected)?

**7. Were costs and consequences adjusted for differential timing?**

7.1. Were costs and consequences that occur in the future 'discounted' to their present values?

7.2. Was there any justification given for the discount rate used?

**8. Was an incremental analysis of costs and consequences of alternatives performed?**

8.1. Were the additional (incremental) costs generated by one alternative over another compared to the additional effects, benefits, or utilities generated?

**9. Was allowance made for uncertainty in the estimates of costs and consequences?**

- 9.1. If data on costs and consequences were stochastic (randomly determined sequence of observations), were appropriate statistical analyses performed?
- 9.2. If a sensitivity analysis was employed, was justification provided for the range of values (or for key study parameters)?
- 9.3. Were the study results sensitive to changes in the values (within the assumed range for sensitivity analysis, or within the confidence interval around the ratio of costs to consequences)?

**10. Did the presentation and discussion of study results include all issues of concern to users?**

- 10.1. Were the conclusions of the analysis based on some overall index or ratio of costs to consequences (e.g. cost-effectiveness ratio)? If so, was the index interpreted intelligently or in a mechanistic fashion?
- 10.2. Were the results compared with those of others who have investigated the same question? If so, were allowances made for potential differences in study methodology?
- 10.3. Did the study discuss the generalisability of the results to other settings and patient/client groups?
- 10.4. Did the study allude to, or take account of, other important factors in the choice or decision under consideration (e.g. distribution of costs and consequences, or relevant ethical issues)?
- 10.5. Did the study discuss issues of implementation, such as the feasibility of adopting the 'preferred' programme given existing financial or other constraints, and whether any freed resources could be redeployed to other worthwhile programmes?



## ANNEX 1: Essay Assessment

**MPH Programme**

**Spring 2023**

**MARKSHEET**

<b>Course:</b>	MPH-523 Health Economics in the Context of Health Services and Systems: Global Perspectives	
<b>Course Lead:</b>	Dr Raoul Hecker	
<b>Student Name and Student ID:</b>		



	<b>Good (7-10)</b>	<b>Average (5-6)</b>	<b>Poor (4-0)</b>
	<i>thorough description/analysis with evidence of critical thinking where applicable</i>	<i>some description/analysis with limited evidence of critical thinking</i>	<i>poor description/analysis with no evidence of critical thinking</i>
<b>Item 1. Definition of the research question</b>			
<b>Item 2. Description of alternatives</b>			
<b>Item 3. Establishment of effectiveness</b>			
<b>Item 4. Identification of costs and consequences</b>			
<b>Item 5. Measurement of costs and consequences</b>			
<b>Item 6. Valuation of costs and consequences</b>			
<b>Item 7. Time-adjustment of costs and consequences</b>			
<b>Item 8. Incremental analysis of costs and consequences</b>			

